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1836-37

Sinclair Nurseries

Baltimore

1836—7.

CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

Trees, Shrubs, and Plants,

CULTIVATED AT THE

CLAIRMONT NURSERIES

AND

SEED GARDEN:

WITH CURSORY REMARKS

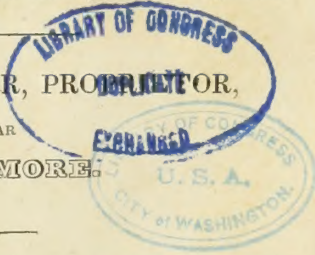
AND SUGGESTIONS, ON THE ADVANTAGE OF MAKING TIMELY PREPARATION
FOR PLANTING FRUIT TREES, AND THE PROPER METHOD OF
PLANTING AND TAKING CARE OF THEM AND OTHER PLANTS.

ALSO,

A TABLE

Showing the time to sow or plant the Seeds of Esculent Vegetables.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, PROPRIETOR,
IN
NEAR
BALTIMORE.



13
JOHN D. TOY, PRINTER,

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Cursory remarks	5	Scions or cuttings	21
Apples	9	Hardy ornamental trees	22
Pears	12	do. do. 2d class	23
Plums	13	do. do. shrubs	24
Cherries	"	Ornamental evergreens	25
Apricots	15	Vines and creepers	26
Nectarines	"	Honeysuckles	27
Peaches	"	Upright do	"
Almonds	17	Roses	"
Mulberries	"	China Roses	28
Quinces	18	Chrysanthemums	"
Currants	"	Hawthorns for hedges	"
Figs	"	Esculent roots, &c.	29
Raspberries	"	Bulbous and tuberous roots	"
Gooseberries	"	Pœnies	30
Walnuts	19	Hollyhocks	"
Chesnuts	20	Carnations	"
Filberts	"	Pinks	31
Strawberries	"	Dahlia	"
Whortleberries	"	Time of sowing seeds	33
Cranberry	"	Fruit trees	35
Grapes	21	Rhubarb or Pie Plant	38

CURSORY REMARKS.

Clairmont Nurseries are situated in a beautiful valley, four miles from Baltimore, near the Herring Run, in full view from the Philadelphia road, though a mile distant, on the north side, between the third and fourth mile stones. The most direct and nearest route, however, and the one always travelled by us, is the Bel Air or Sterling's road. At the distance of two miles on this road, an index board is set up which directs to the right, and at several other turns of the road, affording plain direction for the most perfect stranger.

The proprietor of the establishment, constantly resides at the nurseries, and employs five and occasionally more hands in cultivating and improving the premises. He will take pleasure in showing visitors the extensive collection of trees, plants, &c. as well as the farm now comprising 178 acres, which is mostly set in various kinds of grasses.

The Fruit trees enumerated in this catalogue, are all carefully grafted or inoculated from the most choice American and European fruits; many of which are described and figured of the natural size, in the excellent book on fruits, published by William Cox, of New Jersey; and others are described in the Horticultural memoirs of London, in Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening, in the works of C. McIntosh, Forsyth and B. McMahon, many of which also give coloured plates of the fruits, and to some of which we can refer customers. Specimen trees of many kinds have been procured at great expense, and planted in the experimental orchard of the establishment, as standards for taking grafts and buds as the nursery requires, as well as for affording specimens of the fruits.

Trees and plants ordered from this establishment, will be dug up, packed, and delivered at the Agricultural Repository in Light street, near Pratt street, Baltimore, to care of Robert Sinclair, Jr. as near the specified time for

shipping by the various lines of transportation as possible, in order that the trees may be out of the ground the shortest possible time, as far as they have the control of them. And captains and others intrusted with orders, ought to be instructed to deliver them as soon as they arrive in Baltimore, in order to afford time for a message to be sent four miles to the nursery, where at times many previous orders have to be filled first; this together with the distance requires us to have as much notice as possible, in order to have time to pack with the necessary care, and to deliver them at the store in time for the packets, cars, &c.

The utmost care is taken to label distinctly with its proper name, each kind of tree or plant, and to pack them in straw, mats, or boxes, according to the distance and probable exposure; for which a reasonable additional charge will be made; they will be delivered at the repository aforesaid without any charge for cartage, and if requested will be labelled with proper directions, and shipped to any port the purchaser may designate. But he hereby wishes it distinctly understood, that after faithfully complying with orders, as far as is in his power, he will not hold himself bound to make good miscarriages or death of trees; after they leave the repository, they are wholly at the risk of the purchaser. Convenient to the repository, there is steamboat, rail road, and packet conveyance in almost every direction, which affords quick, cheap, and safe transportation, highly advantageous to the transplanting of trees, &c.

Those who order trees should have the holes all dug and ready by the time they arrive; the roots of the trees should be soaked in water at least twelve hours before planting, especially when they have been long out of the ground.

It sometimes occurs that the demand for some kinds of fruit trees is so much greater than was anticipated, that it renders them comparatively scarce for the season, except those of small size. In such cases, in order to save expense of postage and delay, it would be well that orders should authorize us to supply others of equal quality and similarity of kind; this would frequently enable him to send larger trees, and he presumes of varieties equally satisfactory to the purchaser. And if

persons unacquainted with the quality of the various varieties of fruit enumerated in our catalogue, will state the number of trees wanted of each kind and leave the selection of the varieties to the proprietor, he will act worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him, by sending best kinds and in proper proportion for supplying fruit in the different seasons, and will thereby be frequently enabled to send larger and better trees.

The proper time for transplanting trees of most kinds, plants and vines, except evergreens, is during the months of October, November, and December in the fore part of the season, and March and April in the spring. Evergreens are the most successfully transplanted in April and May, but well established trees taken up with a good ball of earth to the roots, can be transplanted a reasonable distance at almost any season of the year.

Scions or cuttings of fruit trees and grape vines and other articles, may be cut, packed, and sent a long distance with perfect safety, from October to April.

Trees and scions can be packed at this establishment, to go safely to any part of the union; but those who live near, will no doubt appreciate the advantage of so desirable an opportunity to bring their wagons, and haul their trees home and plant them immediately, thus saving the expense of packing and risk of delay.

In tendering to the public his new catalogue with reduced prices and considerable additions, he has the pleasure of being able to state, that his present stock of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, is very extensive, and consists of well grown thrifty trees and plants, superior to any before offered to the public, covering 20 acres. The soil is acknowledged by all to be every way well adapted to the production of the various articles cultivated therein. The whole establishment is carefully superintended by the proprietor, by whose unremitting exertions and constant attention, it is hoped he will give the public satisfaction, in furnishing well raised trees of superior quality.

Orders for trees, shrubs, or plants, will be received by mail, directed to Robert Sinclair, Baltimore, or by personal application at the nursery, where he resides, or when more convenient, to the purchaser, through the agency of Robert Sinclair, Jr. Seedsman, at the aforesaid

repository, in Light street, near Pratt street. Printed and priced catalogues will be furnished gratis at either place, or by mail, on application, the postage of which would be only a few cents. All letters requiring information, post paid, will be promptly attended to, and all possible care and attention bestowed, to give customers satisfaction.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

The proprietor every year raises Garden Seeds on his farm, to considerable extent, in connection with the nursery, of which the following are the principal kinds, to wit: Sinclair's white flat Turnip, Beet, Parsnip, Carrot, Radish, Cabbage, Onion, Peas, Beans, Rape or German Greens, Parsley, Salsify, Flower and Herb seeds, and the greatest possible pains are taken by the proprietor, under whose constant superintendence they are raised, to ensure their genuineness and good quality; and he has the satisfaction of being able to state that these seeds have supported their reputation for many years, and have been widely disseminated through the country, the first to the amount of seven bushels per annum. The proprietor will continue to raise such garden seeds as can be well raised in this country, to supply his son Robert's seed store. The agricultural implements, &c. will hereafter be manufactured and sold by my son-in-law and former partner, James Moore. However, to oblige customers, who may be ordering trees, and would want implements, he would hand over these orders for them also.

APPLES. *Pommiers.* *Pyrus Malus.*

25 cents each, where 12 trees or less are taken; 20 cents each, where over 12 and less than one hundred are taken; \$18 per hundred. 20 per cent. will be deducted where 500 and more are taken from the nursery without packing, which is only \$14 40.

† Denotes those of large size.

‡ those of superior flavor.

Sinclair's large yellow June, for table and tarts, superior	ripe in July
Red June, very fine	do.
Prince's harvest	do.
Prince's sine qua non	do.
Woolman's harvest	do.
Large early bough	August.
Newbold's early	do.
Summer Rose	do.
Juicebit	do.
Paradise, a dwarf	do.
Summer pippin	do.
do. queen	do.
do. pearmain	do.
Siberian crab, ornamental when in flower or fruit, good for preserving, 50 cts.	do.
Large English Codling	do.
Large early sweet	do.
† Skidmore	do.
Swane	do.
† Red and green sweeting, weighs a pound	do.
Summer Catlen	Aug. and Sept.
† Large fall or Holland pippin, weighs a pound	Sept. to Oct.
Red doctor	do. to Nov.
White do	Nov. to Dec.
Ashmore	do. do.
† Rambo, Romanite, or seek no further, fine	do. do.
†† English redstreak, hase or wine, superior	do. do.
† Baltimore monstrous pippin	do. do.
† Hughes' blush do. do. fine,	do. Jan.
Pumpkin sweeting	do.

† Maiden's blush	ripe in Nov. to Jan.
† Black redstreak	Feb.
† Bullock pippin, or sheep nose	do.
† Pennock's large red	do.
†† Bellflower, a large much admired fruit	Oct. to Feb.
† Bucks county cider	do. do.
†† Cumberland spice	do. do.
† New England seek no further	do. do.
† Roman stem	do. to Mar.
†† Prestly apple	Nov. to April.
† Rhode Island greening	do. to June.
† Jersey do.	do. do.
Kaighn's Spitzenburgh	do. do.
† Esopus do.	do. to Feb.
†† Pippin, large yellow Newtown	do. to April.
†† do. do. green do.	do. do.
do. Hunt's fine green	do. do.
† do. long, or lady finger	do. do.
†† do. French green, trees slow of growth	do. to Mar.
† do. true golden	do. do.
† do. York	do. do.
do. Ribston	do. do.
do. Michael Henry	do. do.
do. Lemon	do. do.
do. sweet	do. do.
do. red sweet	do. to Jan.
† do. Baltimore monstrous, wt. 30 oz.	
† do. Hughes' blush, fine.	
† do. summer.	
†† do. orange.	
† Pearmain, winter.	
† do. summer.	
do. golden.	
Hopkins' apple	} favourite for table and cider on the Eastern Shore, Md. Nov. to March.
Needles' do.	
White Catlen	do. do.
James river, superior table winter fruit	do. do.
Vandever, is subject to bitter rot	do. do.
Carthouse or Romanite	do. May.
Grindstone	do. do.
Russeting, Long Island	do. do.
do. Cooper's	do. June.
do. nine partners	do. do.

Russeting, Shippen's . . .	ripe in Nov. to March.
† do. Columbia, large and good . . .	do. do.

CIDER APPLES.

Wine sap, good for table also . . .	do. do.
Gray house	do. April.
Harrison's Newark	do. Mar.
Camfield, or Newark sweeting . . .	Sept. to Jan.
Gloucester white, of Virginia, table also	Oct. to Nov.
Robinson, keeps well	do. Mar.
‡Cart house, or Romanite, good for table	do. May.
Black redstreak of Va.	do. Feb.
do do Maryland	do. do.
Hughes' V. Crab	do. do.
†Smith's cider, cooking and table . .	do. Mar.
Cooper's russeting.	
Bucks county cider.	

The FOLLOWING APPLES are of the latest introduction, among which are the new varieties that have been particularly noticed by the London Horticultural Society; also the choicest new German varieties described in the works of their most celebrated writers, and a few choice American apples.

Price 50 cents each.

Rennette vanmons	Nov. to May.
do. Orsnabruckers gros	do do.
do. Saffron	Oct. to Mar.
‡‡Gravensteen, a great favourite . .	do. Dec.
‡Emperor Alexander, from Russia, weighs 17 oz.	do. Jan.
Dominska, or (Lord's Apple)	Dec. to Feb.
Spring grove codling, from London .	Aug. and Sep.
‡‡Black coal, superior	Oct. to April.
Pomme d'Api, or lady apple, fine . .	Nov. to do.
Lady apple, dark, or api noir . . .	do. do.
Golden Harvey, or brandy apple . .	Oct. to do.
Double flowering apple with yellow fruit	Sept.
do. do. chinese apple	do.

PEARS. *Poiriers. Pirus communis.*

37½ cents each, \$30 per hundred.

Early Catharine	.	.	.	ripe in July.
do. Bergamot	.	.	.	do.
do. Madeline, or green chissel	.	.	.	do.
do. blanket	.	.	.	do.
Beurre du roi	.	.	.	do.
Golden Bergamot	.	.	.	do.
Large summer bell	.	.	.	do.
Large Portugal	.	.	.	Aug.
Moore's pound pear	.	.	.	do.
Skinless	.	.	.	do.
Jargonelle	.	.	.	do.
Brown beurre	.	.	.	do.
Doyenne, white vergalieu, or St. Michael's excellent				Aug. and Sept.
do. gray, or late vergalieu	.	.	.	Oct. and Nov.
do. sieulles, or winter do.	.	.	.	Nov. to Jan.
Seckel	.	.	.	Aug. and Sept.
Holland table pear	.	.	.	do. do.
Harrison's fine large fall	.	.	.	do.
Musk spice, or Rauslet d'Rhemas	.	.	.	Sept. and Oct.
Autumn bergamot	.	.	.	do. do.
Washington	.	.	.	do. do.
Yellow St. Germain	.	.	.	do. to Nov.
Prince's St. Germain	.	.	.	do. to Feb.
Prince's late vergalieu	.	.	.	Nov. to Jan.
Poire d'Och	.	.	.	Jan. to April.
Ambrette	.	.	.	Nov. to Feb.
Echassery	.	.	.	do. do.
Colmar	.	.	.	Jan. to April.
Winter bon chretien	.	.	.	do. do.
Colmar sovereign	.	.	.	Oct. and Nov.
Maria Louisa	.	.	.	do. do.
Charles of Austria	.	.	.	Nov. to April.
Catlack, weighs 20 oz.	.	.	.	do. do.
St. Gal or wine	.	.	.	do. do.
Moor's mammoth, said to weigh 4 pounds				do. do.

PLUMS. *Pruniers. Prunus domestica.*

50 cents each, except those noted.

† Denotes those of a large size.

‡ those of superior flavour.

* those for preserves.

Red Chickesaw, or mountain cherry	ripe in July.
Large blue damson	
Red American plum	Aug.
‡‡ Blue Holland or Kensington prune	do.
‡‡ Cooper's large red	do.
*† Yellow egg, or white magnum bonum	Sept.
‡‡ Red do. or violet Empress	Aug.
‡‡ Green gage	do.
‡‡ do. do. princes, 75 cts.	do.
‡‡ Yellow do. Newton's	do.
‡‡ do. do. Peters'	do.
‡‡ do. do. drap d'or, or cloth of gold	do.
Blue do.	do.
‡‡ White do. of Prince, Imperial, 75 cts.	do.
‡‡ Reine Claude	do.
‡‡ Petite R. Claude	do.
‡‡ Bingham	early in do.
‡‡ Monsier's plum	do.
‡‡ Burlington large red	do.
‡‡ Smith's Orleans	Sept.
‡‡ French copper	July.
‡‡ Peach Plum	Aug.
‡‡ Bolmer's or Washington, has weighed 4 oz. 75 cts.	do.
‡‡ Damas d'Mageron	do. do.
‡‡ Quetsche or prune	do. do.

CHERRIES. *Cerisiers. Prunus Cerasus.*

† Denotes those of large size.

‡ those of superior quality.

* those for preserves, tarts, &c.

‡‡ May Duke	ripe early in June.
‡‡ Early Kentish	do.
‡‡ Early white Bigarreau	do.
‡‡ red do.	do.
‡‡ Oxbart, dark red	do.

†Oxhart, white	ripe in June.
††Black Tartarian	do.
††Yellow Spanish, or Harrison hart	do.
†Carone	July.
††*Elkhorn	do.
††*Carnation	do.
††Arch Duke	do.
†Amber or Imperial	do.
†Black Halifax	do.
†Large Redhart	
†*Blackhart	
††Furnes do. trees small	June.
*Dark or common Morello	do.
*Common red or late Kentish	July.
†*Plumbstone Morello	do.
*†Large English do.	do.
††Montmorency, a round red fruit	
Large double flowering	} highly ornamental.
Smaller do. do.	

The following are highly celebrated Cherries, recently introduced, and form very estimable appendages to the dessert; all those marked thus ¶ were originated by Mr. Knight, the President of the Horticultural Society of London, and the descriptions are accompanied by coloured plates in the memoirs of that dignified association.

75 cents each.

- ††Black Eagle¶ from pollen of the May Duke, and a seed of the Ambree ripe early in June.
- ††Waterloo,¶ from pollen of the May Duke and a seed of the Ambree ripens in June.
- ††Knight's Early Black, ¶ originated as above and from the same stock ripe with the May Duke.
- ††Elton,¶ do. do. ripens the beginning of June.
- ††Napoleon Bigarreau, fruit large, the skin white, mottled with red, the flesh firm, sweet, and of pleasant flavor ripe in July.
- ††Florence, trees very small.
- ††Early English, from France, fruit resembles the May Duke.
- †Bellemagne from do. excellent fruit June.

Many select kinds of Cherries may be trained as espaliers.

APRICOTS. *Abricotiers. Prunus armeniaca.*

Price 37½ cts. grafted on plum, and 25 cts. on peach.

P Denotes those which are found best for preserves.

C For clingstones.

Morepark,	}	ripe in August.
Peach apricot, do. very large		
Roman apricot, C	.	do.
P Orange	.	July.
Fairchild, C	.	Aug.
Brussels	.	do.
Breda	.	do.
Blotched leaved	.	do.

NECTARINES. *Amygdalis nectarina.*

Price 37½ cts. each. C denotes clingstone.

Scarlet	.	ripe in August.
Red Roman, C	.	Sept.
Elruge	.	do.
Fairchild's early, C	.	Aug.

PEACHES. *Pechers. Amygdalis persica.*

Price 25 cts. each for select trees, where 12 or less are taken; and \$18 per hundred, or 20 per ct. will be deducted when 500 or more trees are taken direct from the Nursery without packing.

† Denotes fruit of large size.

† do of superior flavour.

C clingstone or Pavia.

Red Nutmeg.

White do

Yellow do.

Early Ann.

†† Red Magdalen, healthiest and best of all the early sorts,
ripe early in August.

†† Large early . . . do.

†† Large early York . . . do.

†† Royal Kensington . . . do.

†Livingston New York red rare-ripe	ripe in Aug.
††Prince's red rare-ripe	do.
Yellow do.	do.
White do.	do.
Morris's do.	do.
Cole's do.	do.
Coles Morris' do.	do.
Hone's do.	do.
††Early purple	do.
†Monsieur Jane	do.
††Bourguignonions, red freestone, imported by J. Bona-	
parte	do.
†White Magdalen	do.
††Early Newington, C	do.
††Royal George, C	do.
Spanish, C	Oct.
††Diana, C	Sept.
Congress, C	Aug.
Deaken's early	do.
††Early Rose, from France	do.
††Large red, early freestone	do.
††President.	
†Round red.	
†Claret or blood.	
††Beldevetre, very superior	do.
††Chancellor, do.	do.
††Grand Admirable, C. do.	do.
††Red Malacaton do.	do.
††Pine apple, or Lemon, C do.	early in Sept.
†White cheek Malacaton	Aug.
Oldmixon, excellent	do.
do. C do.	Sept.
†Mercator	Aug.
††Favourite red	do.
Kennedy's Carolina	Sept.
†Malta	late in Aug.
†Washington, C	Sept.
††Old Newington, C	do.
†Orange, C	do.
†Kenrick's Heath	do.
†Double Swalch	Sept.
†Lemon freestone	Aug.
††Columbian, superb	Sept.

††Teton d'Venos, C	.	.	.	ripe in Sept.
†Monstrous Pavia, C	.	.	.	do.
†Pound peach, C	.	.	.	do.
†Gigantic, C				
†Sweet water, early	.	.	.	early in Aug.
†White blossom or willow wood	.	.	.	do.
†Yellow preserving	.	.	.	Sept.
†Freestone heath	.	.	.	do.
††Large late do.	.	.	.	Oct.
Rodman's late freestone	.	.	.	do.
October freestone	.	.	.	do.
†Algers' winter, best of all the winter peaches				do.
Double flowering, ornamental				

The following are celebrated new peaches, most of them recently introduced from France and London.

Price 50 cts. each.

†White Magdalen, French sort	.	.	.	ripe in Aug.
††Chancellor, do. do.	.	.	.	Sept.
†Admirable Pavia, do. do.	.	.	.	do.
†Incomparable, admirable	.	.	.	do.
†Bradick's American, from London	.	.	.	do.
††Noblesse, from do.	.	.	.	do.
†Large early Magnoney, gros Magnone, do.				Aug.
†Earliest cling,				do. early in do.
††Pinckney's seedling, a fine late cling				Sept.

ALMONDS. *Amygdalus communis*.

37½ cents each.

Soft shelled

Hard do.

Flowering do. ornamental, 25 cts. large plants.

MULBERRIES. *Muriers*, *Morus*.

Dark red of America at 50 cts. to a \$1

l'aper, of China or Japan, (*Broussonetia papyrifera*, mas)

25 to 50

White Italian, for raising silk or ornament 25 cts.

do. per doz. \$1.50; per hundred \$10 to \$15.

Chinese, from the Phillippine Islands, and known by the name of *Morus Multicaulis*, said to be the best of all for raising silk, the leaves being very large and abundant, are easily gathered and highly ornamental,—75 cts. each.—\$6 per doz.

QUINCES. *Coignassers. Cydonia vulgaris.*

37½ cts. each.

Large orange

Portugal

Pear shaped

Common orange quince . . . 25 cts. each.

CURRANTS. *Grosseillers a Grappes. Ribes.*

Large red Dutch

do. white do.

Champaney or pale red

Large English black

Common American black

do. red

do. white

Lewis,' with yellow flowers . 37½

<div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; padding-right: 5px;">}</div>	20 cts. each—\$2.50 per doz.
	\$16 per hundred.

<div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle; padding-right: 5px;">}</div>	12½ cts. each.
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FIGS. *Figuiers. Ficus carica.*

Those marked thus † are 50 cts. each, those ‡ 75 cts.
D from Duhamel.

†Marseillaise, D	.	.	.	.	ripe in Sept.
†Versailles, D	.	.	.	.	do.
†Large white Genoa	.	.	.	.	Aug.
†Early brown,	.	.	.	.	do.
†Malta do.	.	.	.	.	do.
†Ischia	.	.	.	.	do.

RASPBERRIES. *Framboisiers. Rubus.*

Those marked thus * are 6¼ cts. thus † 12½ cts. thus
‡ 20 cts. each.

*Black American

*Yellow do.

†Brenford's red.

†English red, per hundred \$6

†Smooth cane, or twice bearing, \$1 per doz. \$6 per
hundred, which is also by some called and sold for the
red Antwerp.

†Red Antwerp, (large fruit, genuine) } \$2 per doz.

†White do. do. do. } \$15 per hund.

GOOSEBERRIES. *Ribes grossalaria et uva-crispa.*

Different good kinds mixed without names, 25 cents
each. Plant with names and colour, 31¼ cts.—the follow-
ing have been imported from England some years ago,
(large fruit,) and he is propagating from them.

Red Fruit.

Red captain
Pale red free from smut
Sportsman
Ironmonger
Rothwell's Suwarrow

White Fruit.

White smith
Heinlock's Harvey

Green Fruit.

Crown Rob
Ocean
Ribbed green
Ne plus ultra neptus
Turner's Lincoln

Yellow Fruit.

Rough yellow
Early do.

The following large plants were imported in January, 1835, and bore a fine crop of large fruit the ensuing summer. Samples of some of which he has preserved. Price 37½ cts. each, or \$4 per doz. and has ten to twenty plants each of the following names extra large.

Red Fruit.

Roaring Lion
Printer
Grand Turk
Paragon
Lancashire Lads
Bang-up

Yellow Fruit.

Rockwood's Profit
Champions
Husbandmans
Trafalgar

Green Fruit.

Lord Chrew
Greenwood
Lord Byron
Emerald
Green Ocean

White Fruit.

Ostrich
Bonny Lass
Prince Regent

WALNUTS. *Juglans.*

Those marked thus * are 25 cts. thus † 37½ cts. thus ‡ 50 cts. each.

- ‡ Persian, Madeira, or English walnut
- † Black, or American
- † Butternut, or long fruited white walnut
- † Shellbark hickory, 50 cts. to \$1
- † Pecan or Illinois nut, \$1
- * Pig nut
- * Bitter nut

By the doz. of any one kind of the above, 10 per ct. will be deducted.

CHESTNUTS. *Chataigners. Castanea vesca.*

Spanish, very large fruit, 50 cts. each.

American, 25 to 50 do.

Horse chesnut (*Æsculus*,) very ornamental, 50 to \$1

Dwarf chesnut, or chinquopin 37½

FILBERTS AND HAZLENUTS. *Corylus.*

Those marked thus * 25 cents, thus † 37½ cents.

†English red skin.

†Spanish do.

*American Hazlenut.

STRAWBERRIES. *fine plants.*

Large Early Scarlet,	} per doz. 25 c.; per h. \$1 50; for 500 and upwards a deduc- tion of 20 per cent.
Large Pine Apple,	

The above are the kinds with which our markets are supplied.

English Red Hautbois,	50 cts. per doz.
New black musk do. very productive,	50 do. do.
French Alpine	50 do. do.
White monthly	50 do. do.
Red do.	50 do. do.
Falker's new early pine	50 do. do.
Downton's scarlet pine	50 do. do.
Large scarlet Lima	50 do. do.
Wilmot's superb	50 do. do.
Red Antwerps without runners,	50 cts. for 4 plants.

WHORTLEBERRIES. *Airelle. Vaccinium.*

Dwarf	} all the various kinds at from 25 to 50 cts. each.
Tall	
Tree	
Blue berried	
Black do.	

CRANBERRY. *Canneberge. Oxycoccus macrocarpus.*

Common red, 25 cents.

GRAPES. (*fine plants, one, two and three years old.*)

Those marked thus † 37½ cents; thus ‡ 50 cents.

- †Golden or white Chasselas
- †Parsley leaved do.
- †Musk do.
- †Imperial Tokay, from Thamery
- †White Muscadel (early)
- †Muscadine, or early sweet water
- Red Frontignac } \$1 00
- White do. } \$1 00
- Tampeno, white, \$1 00
- †Mondus
- †Orleans
- †Vert Noir
- Merbrigia, red, \$1 00
- †Claret rose, white
- Black Prince, \$1 00
- †Oval sweet water, white
- †Common round do. do.
- †Hamburg
- †Black cluster.

The following are such as, from experience, are found to suit our climate, in field and garden culture, not being liable to be killed by frost, nor the fruit blasted; they are also great and constant bearers; and when the fruit is well ripened, very good table grapes, and superior for wine.

- †Catawba, red table and wine, superior
- †Bland, red do. do. fine
- †Constantia, from Vevy, black do. do.
- †Alexander, nearly or quite } do. do.
- the same as the above, }
- †Isabella table and wine, excellent
- †Lenoir, fine for red wine, do. do.
- †Baltimore seedling, do. do.
- †Herbemont's Madeira do. do.

This latter is more tender than the above seven sorts. Plants of the above eight sorts will be sent at \$4 per doz.

SCIONS, *grafts or cuttings.*

Scions of the grape of several kinds can be supplied at 50 cts. per doz. or two to three dollars per hundred.

Scions of all kinds of fruit trees suitable for grafting will be supplied at 50 cts. per doz. and in no case can a less charge be made than the price of a tree of any variety, however few he may desire.

One dozen scions of currants, gooseberries, mulberries, quinces, figs, poplars, willows, &c. at the price of a tree or plant.

Scions of three kinds of oziers or basket willow most esteemed for basket making, at from 4 to 6 dollars per hundred, or 25 cents, per dozen

HARDY ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES,

Esteemed for their flowers, foliage, or fruit.

Those maked thus, * 25 cts, † 37½ cts. ‡ 50 cts.

‡Abele, or silver leaved poplar,
beautiful foliage and quick

growth, extra large, 75 cts. *Populus alba*

‡American Aspen *trepida*

*Buttonwood or sycamore,

American plane

Platanus occidentalis

*Birch, black

Betula lenta

‡ do. yellow

excelsa

‡Chinese, Ailanthus, or tree of }
heaven, with leaves four feet } 50 to \$1.

long

Ailanthus glandulosa

‡Chinese paper mulberry, 75 cts.

‡Catalpa, large leaves and beautiful flowers

Catalpa syringifolia

‡English Elm, large size for streets, 75 cts.

Ulmus campestris

‡Scotch Elm

montana

‡Weeping do.

pendula

to ‡ Honey Locust, or thorny accacia

Gleditschia triacanthus

do. for hedges, two years old, \$1 per hundred, \$7 per thousand.

‡Horse chesnut, white flowering, large size, \$1

Æsculus hippocastanum

Kentucky coffee tree

Gymnocladus canadensis

‡Linden or lime, European, large size, 75 cts. to \$1.25

Tilia platyphylla

‡Linden, American or Basswood large, 75 cents. *Tilia Americana*

† Locust, yellow per hun. \$10	Robinia pseudacacia, 6
† Larch, American, or Hackmatack	to 10 feet.
† European do.	Pinus microcarpa
† to ‡ Maple, silver leaved, good sized, 75 cts.	Acer dasycarpum
† to ‡ Maple, sugar, handsome trees	large saccharinum
* red flowering	rubrum
† ash leaved	negundo
* Maple leaved, sweet gum	Liquidamber styraciflua
† Mountain ash, or Scotch roan, 75 cents,	Sorbus aucuparia
* Mulberry, white Italian	Morus alba
* to 75 cts. new Chinese,	multicaulis
Oaks, American, (all the varieties)	Quercus.
* Sassafras	Laurus sassafras
† Tulip tree, or whitewood, small size, 25 cts.	Liriodendron tulipifera
* Willow, weeping, extra large, 75 cts	Salix babylonica
* Willow, yellow or golden,	vitellina
common ozier	viminialis
basket do.	forbiana
best English do	
Irish do.	

Cuttings, \$5 per hundred of the above.

‡ Double flowering cherry, Siberian crab, single flowering cherry, Chinese double flowering apple, ‡ double flowering apple with yellow fruit, &c. at 50 cts.

ORNAMENTAL TREES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

And smaller growth, esteemed for their foliage and flowers.

Those marked thus, * 25 cts., † 37½ cts., ‡ 50 cts.

† Dogwood, red twig'd	Cornus florida
white flowering, with red berries and red leaves in autumn	
† Judas tree	Cercis canadensis
† to ¶ Laburnum, or golden chain	Cytisus laburnum

- ‡Magnolia, glaucous, with flowers of exquisite fragrance, \$5 per doz. Magnolia glauca
- Magnolia, splendid, with leaves two to three feet long, \$1, large size, \$2 macrophylla
- †Magnolia, blue flowering or cucumber tree accuminata
- Magnolia, yellow, twice flowering, \$2 to \$3 cordata
- ‡Magnolia, umbrella, large white flowers tripetala
- Magnolia, great flowering, ever-green, \$1 to \$2 grandiflora
- * to ‡ Mountain ash, American, Sorbus Americana
- †Prickly ash, angelica tree, or Hercules' club Aralia spinosa
- ‡Snowdrop or silver bell Halesia tetraptera
- ‡White fringe tree Cheonanthus virginicus
- ‡Venetian sumach, or purple fringe tree, or smoke tree, very ornamental Rhus cotinus

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Those marked thus * 25 cents, thus † 37½ cts. thus ‡ 50 cents.

- *Althea, or rose of Sharon, single striped Hibiscus syriacus
- * purple and red
- † double red, new
- † do. violet and purple
- † do. red striped with white
- † do. early white, red centre, fine
- do. white blotched with scarlet, new and superb, nearly as handsome as a rose, 75 cts. incomparable.
- ‡Groundsel Baccaris halimifolia
- ‡Bladder senna, yellow Colutea arborescens
- ‡ red do. cruenta v. orientalis
- ‡Indian currant Symphoria glomerata
- ‡Jasmine, Italian, small leaved yellow Jasminum humile

‡ Jasmine, Carolina, large leaved	<i>Gelsemium nitidum</i>
† White flowering do.	
‡ Lilac, great white flowering	<i>Syringa vulgaris v. grandiflora alba</i>
† red do.	<i>Syringa rubra</i>
† purple Persian	<i>persica</i>
† white do.	<i>do v. alba</i>
† large Chinese or Siberian	<i>chinensis</i>
‡ Mezereon, pink	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>
* Privet, or prim, common	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
† Gold striped do.	
* Rose acacia, much admired	<i>Robinia hispida</i>
† St. Johnswort, laurel leaved	<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>
profuse flowering do.	<i>Spiria tomentosa</i>
† Spiria, red flowering	<i>prolificum</i>
† Shrub, purple, sweet scented	<i>Calycanthus lævigatus</i>
† Snowdrop, or silverbell, European	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>
† Snowberry tree, covered with snow white berries	<i>Symphoria racemosa</i>
† Snowball, or Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus roseum</i>
* Strawberry tree, or burning bush, American	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>
do. European, large leaved	<i>europeus</i>
* Syringo, or mock orange, fragrant European	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>
† Wayfaring tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
† to ‡ Tamarisk tree, French	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>
† Red tartarian upright honeysuckle	
† White do. do. do.	
† Yellow flowering do. do.	
Bullaloe berry, 75 cts. to \$1	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>
Sand cherry	
Arkansas plum, ornamental, 75 cts. to \$1, good red fruit	
Gold striped Elder, 50 cts.	

ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS.

Those marked thus * 25 cts. thus † 37½ cts. thus ‡ 50 cts. thus ¶ 75 cents.

Box, common, rooted plants,	
37½ cts. pr. yd.	<i>Buxus suffruticosa</i>
cuttings 18¾ cts. do.	<i>arborescens</i>
tree	
gold striped	<i>aur. variegata</i>
silver striped	<i>arg. do.</i>
† to † Balm of Gilead, balsam	
fir, or American silver fir	<i>Pinus balsamea</i>
† to † Pine, white or Weymouth	
much admired	<i>strobis</i>
† Spruce, black double	<i>nigra</i>
† red fir	<i>rubra</i>
† Arbor vitæ	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
* Laurel,	
† Hemlock, or drooping spruce fir	<i>Pinus canadensis</i>
* Red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginica</i>
* to † Kalmia, broad leaved or	
laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Great flowering evergreen mag-	
nolia, \$1, large \$2	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Burning bush with red berries.	

VINES AND CREEPERS,

For covering walls, arbors, &c.

Those marked thus * 25 cts. thus † 37½ cts. thus ‡ 56 cents.

‡ Pipe vine, with a large leaf,	
flowers in form of a Dutch-	
man's pipe, curious	<i>Aristolochia siphon</i>
† Scarlet trumpet creeper	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>
\$1 Chinese great flowering do.	<i>grandiflora</i>
* American ivy	<i>Cissus hederacea</i>
* White flowering virgin's bower	<i>Clematis virginica</i>
* to † White flowering jasmine	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>
‡ Carolina large leaved yellow	
jasmine	<i>Gelsemium nitidum</i>
† Italian small leaved yellow do.	
* Periwinkle, or evergreen myrtle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
† Grapevines for covering bowers	<i>Vitis</i>
† Multiflora rose for do.	<i>Rosa</i>
Greville rose for do. superbly	
beautiful \$1, large in pots,	
\$1.50.	

HONEYSUCKLES.

- * to † Striped monthly, very fragrant and beautiful *Lonicera belgicum*
 *Common monthly or coral
 †Scarlet trumpet, monthly *Caprifolium sempervirens*
 †Yellow flowering
 †Chinese evergreen twining, with beautiful striped fragrant flowers *Caprifolium chinense*

UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLES.

- †Red tartarian, beautiful *Xylosteum tartaricum*
 †White do. album
 *English fly, straw coloured vulgare

ROSES.

- Those marked thus * 25 cts. thus † 37½ cts. thus ‡ 50 cts. thus ¶ 75 cts. thus ** \$1.
 Admirable, variegated †Pale violet, mottled with white
 ¶Admirable d'Stores †Purple violet, superb mottled
 ¶Admirable †Precious
 Blush moss, §1.25 Royal Welch cabbage rose, §1 to §1.25.
 ¶Burning Coal ¶Royal, very fine
 *Cinnamon, or May rose †Red and violet
 ¶Crowned rose †Spiral red
 *Common damask ¶Sweet monstrous, pale red
 †Cramoise, fine full blush Transparent curious
 †Dark damask †Unrivalled double purple
 †Delicatus superb †Unparalleled, fine purple
 *Delicious, fine full violet †Unparalleled, English beauty
 †Edinburgher §1 Unique Province
 Empress of France, monstrous, red, fine, §1.50 double white
 ¶Flora's riches *Black Roses.*
 †Faultless Grand Pompador, very dk. §1
 †Fine purple Black Mogul, §1.50
 *France's parallel †Belle villete
 †Formidable red †Boston black
 †Incomparable cramoise †Brussels
 †Incomparable fine full blush †Suber
 *Incomparable violet †Premier Noble
 †Large purple †Fine black
 ¶Monstrous blush
 †Orleans, large pale blush
 ¶Orleans, monstrous blush

CHINA ROSES.

Most of which are everblooming or monthly. The monthly varieties, when planted in the open ground, are particularly interesting on account of their expanding their flowers in March, April and autumn, and occasionally through the summer, when those of other kinds are not in bloom. Those marked thus † require a little protection in winter; a barrel or box put over them, and a small quantity of fresh manure around the plant, and around the barrel, &c. will be sufficient. They will be sold in pots or otherwise, and packed safely so as to be transported to any reasonable distance.

†Sanguinea, a beautiful double dark scarlet	37½ to 50
†Semi double red or daily	50
†Purple tea of Florence	
French white tea scented	50
†White Tea scented of exquisite fragrance, (according to size,)	\$1 to 1 50
†Striped magnolia, superb violet	
†White musk, cluster	} climbers
†Blush do.	
†Champeney's pink cluster, do.	
†Maheka new, dark red, a climber	
Multiflora common, a climber	50
Greville's superb or scarlet multiflora, with large clusters of various shades in the same cluster,	\$1 to 1 50
†Granville Rose, fine	

CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Those marked thus * are 25 cts. thus † 50 cts. thus ‡ 75 cents.

*Double lilac and white	†Double large buff superb
*yellow and brown	†early blush
*straw coloured	†large pale purple
*dark crimson, or	†paper white
Spanish brown	†golden lotus
†large pale purple	‡Large tasseled yellow

HAWTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

Of the celebrated Washington thorn, one year old, per thousand, \$3 50; for two years old, \$5 per thou

sand,—and 75 cents to \$1 per hundred, if less than five hundred are taken.

Honey Locust for hedges, two years old, \$1 per hundred, and \$7 per thousand. It will make a very formidable hedge in a short time.

ESCULENT ROOTS, &c.

Asparagus, common, one year old, per hundred, 62½ cents; per thousand, \$4.

Asparagus, large Dutch, per hundred, 75 cts. to \$1; per thousand, \$6.

Artichoke, Jerusalem, per doz. 50 cts.

Green Globe \$2 50

Horse Radish 1 50—per 100, \$5

Hop roots 1 50 do 5

Sea kale 2 00 do 12

Rhubarb for tarts, each 12½ to 25 cts. according to age, per doz. \$1 50 to \$2 50; per hundred, \$10 to \$18.

Goliath Rhubarb, 50 cts. a plant.

Dyer's Madder, each 25 cents; per hundred, \$10.

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS ROOTED PLANTS.

HYACINTHS, double white, pink, blue and yellow, at 10 to 25 cents each; \$1 to \$2 50 per doz.

single, of all colours, at half the price of the double ones.

TULIPS, double and single of all the varieties, at from 5 to 12½ cents each; 50 cts. to \$1 per doz; and \$4 to \$8 per hundred.

CROWN IMPERIALS, all the varieties at 25 to 37½ cts. each, or \$2 50 to \$3 50 per doz.

FRITILLARIES, Persian, 50 cents each.

AMARYLLIS, formosissima, or Jacobean lily, splendid, 25 cents each.

LILIES, common white. *Lilium candidum*, each 12½ cents.

Chinese tiger, or leopard. *Tigrinum*, 25 cts.

Canada. *Canadensis*, 25 cents.

Scarlet pomponne. *Pomponium*, 37½ cts.

Scarlet Chalcedonian. *Chalcedonicum*, 37½ cents.

NARCISSUS, Polyanthus, great variety, 12½ cents.

CROCUS, great variety, at \$1 to \$3 per hundred.

TUBEROSE, polyanthes, double, 25 cents; single, 15 cents.

PÆONIES. *Pivoines.*

Large double crimson	37½ cts.
Double white (Chinese) with large splendid fragrant flowers. Weitleji	75
Chinese rose coloured tree	3 to \$4
Pæony with large magnificent flowers	

CHINESE HOLLYHOCKS.

12½ to 25 cents each.

Double black, pink, yellow, crimson, &c.

do. crimson.

do. pink.

do. yellow.

Fine double hollyhocks, various colours, at 12½ cents.

Scarlet Columbine.

European purple do.

Dark blue do.

Pale do. do.

Double white do.

Red do.

Striped red, beautiful . . . \$1 00

Double yellow rocket.

Phlox red panicked . . . 50

do. purple . . . 50

CARNATIONS.

Violet	37½ cts.
Renoncles, with fringed border, centre deep purple	75
Triple crimson flake	62½
Crimson mottled	37½
Regen, fine crimson	75
Belmont large crimson pecole	75
Violet superba	75
Anglon bright crimson	37½
Trafalgar, scarlet motled, purple	75
Violet mottled. Ajax mottled	75

Dulcinea, a flake scarlet, striped with brown	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Napoleon, straw colour, mottled with pink, curious	75
Queen Regent, finely mottled with violet	75
Tripoli crimson flake	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Large crimson	

Per doz, 10 per cent. deducted.

PINKS.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 cents each. \$1 per dozen.

Various colours.

Sweet William.

Various shades, colours and striped.

DAHLIAS.

This magnificent flower is not sufficiently known, every family in town or country, that has ten feet square of ground to spare, and have any taste for flowers, ought to have at least a small assortment of these splendid flowers, they are as easy of culture and preservation as the potatoe, it grows from a tuberous root, planted in the spring from three to eight feet high, and blooms from June to October, the flowers are so double as to nearly form a group of endless varieties of colours, from the deepest crimson to white, in size from two inches diameter, to eighteen inches in circumference. I have a good stock of them which can be packed in a dry state in small compass, from October to May, and small plants in pots, in May and June. I have paid from three to five dollars a piece, but I now sell them at the following reduced prices, but have not room for more names, than the following, by the dozen they will now cost only five to six dollars, except a few scarce new varieties.

Belladonna Dahlia	50	Pluto, dark purple	1 00
Assipinae	50	Foster's Incomparable	1 25
Dwarf white	50	Shanel's Incomparable	75
Princess, Elizabeth	50	Livick's Incomparable	1 00
Young's Magnificent	1 00	Lord John Russel	1 00
Marshal Langrevine		Countess of Liverpool	1 00
Inwood Crimson Mul-		Queen of the Dahlias	1 50
tiflora	75		

I have frequently found it tedious and laborious, to make the necessary search in books written on gardening, for the most important part, the time of planting and sowing seeds; and most people know something about the necessary preparation of the garden ground, and manner of planting and sowing, but have forgotten the proper time to have it performed. It occurred to me that a short table might be so arranged as to show at one glance the proper time for sowing any of the various vegetable seeds in common use. I therefore have added the following alphabetical table, which I hope will render our catalogue more acceptable to our friends and customers. Where any seed is marked to be sown in the cold season, say, January, February, or March, it is intended to be sown under glass. E for early and L for late in the month.

I would merely remark, as to cultivation, not intending here to descend to particulars, that garden ground ought to be made rich, and be deeply and finely tilled.

The following table, it must be borne in mind, is calculated for the latitude of Baltimore, and allowance for a difference of latitude must be made by those residing north and south.

TABLE

OF THE TIME OF SOWING AND PLANTING MARKED THUS .

<i>Seeds of Esculent vegetables</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>June.</i>	<i>July.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Asparagus			*	*	*							
Artichoke			*	*								
Beans												
broad Windsor		*	*	*								
dwarf or bunch				*	*							
pole or running					*							
Lima					*							
Beet, blood			*	*	*	*						
Balm			*	*								
Borecole				*	*							
Brussels sprouts					*							
Brocoli		*										*
Colewort, or collards,								*				
Cardoon				*								
Cabbage, early		*						*	*			
late					*							
Cauliflower, early	*	*	*								*	*
late			*									
Celery				*	*							
Carrots				*	*	*			*	*		
Chervil												
Chives or cives			*	*	*							
Corn salad, or vettikost			*									
Cress broad leaf				*				*				
curled or peppergrass			*	*								
Cucumbers, early			*	*	*		*	*				
long green				*	*		*	*				
Endive			*									
Garden burnet				*	*							
Garlick setts			*	*								
Corn, early				*								
sweet or sugar				*	*							
Kale, green curled					*							

<i>Seeds of Esculent vegetables.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>June.</i>	<i>July.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Kale, sea		*	*	*						*	*	
Leek			*	*								
Lettuce		*	*	*				*	*			
Melon, water					*E							
canteleupe					*							
Melongena, or egg plant .		*		*								
Mustard				*								
Nasturtium					*							
Onion			*	*	*			*	*			
Okra or Gombo					*							
Parsnip			*	*	*	*						
Parsley			*	*	*	*						
Peas, early		*	*	*	*						*	
late		*	*	*	*						*	
Pepper			*	*	*							
Pumpkins					*	*						
Purslane						*						
Radish, early scarlet . . .		*	*	*	*			*	*			
long white			*	*	*			*	*			
turnip, red			*	*				*	*			
black and white												
Spanish								*	*			
Spinach			*	*				*	*			
Squash					*							
Sorrel					*							
Salsify or vegetable oyster					*							
Scorzonera					*							
Skirret					*							
Turnip, flat, white			*	*			*L	*	E*			
yellow, Swedish or												
Ruta бага						*	*E					
Tomato, or love apple . .	*	*	*	*								
Aromatic, pot and sweet				*								
herbs				*								

FRUIT TREES.

On the advantage of making timely preparation for planting Fruit Trees, also the proper method of planting and taking care of them.

A tree derives much of its nourishment from the ground it stands in; it is therefore a great shock to nature to deprive it of its native aliment, and expose the roots for even a short time to the common atmosphere. It is highly necessary that this exposure should be made as short as possible, or the tree will die or become stunted, which is nearly as hurtful; to accomplish this desirable object, I advise to have the holes where the trees are designed to be planted, dug some time before the trees arrive from the nursery. It is better, if other circumstances will admit, to prepare the ground for the orchard by previous culture of summer crops, or at least to have it well and deeply ploughed, rendering the ground mellow and easy to dig the holes for the trees, and less necessary to dig them wide and deep.

The proper distance for planting apple and other fruit trees, ought to be regulated by strength, or thinness of soil, the kind of fruit to be planted, &c. the richest soil and the larger growing trees should have most space. I think, in most cases, especially on farms where land is plenty, and where the owner will be most likely to cultivate crops amongst the trees, thirty-five to forty feet from tree to tree will be a good distance for apple, twenty to twenty-five for pear, peach, plum, and cherry trees, the first requiring thirty-six trees to the acre, the second twenty-seven, third one hundred and five, and the fourth sixty-seven trees to the acre; thirty feet apart may do for apple trees in some cases, and then an acre will contain forty-nine trees.

Much trouble will be saved, and much accuracy in planting will be insured by marking the sites of trees by stakes previous to digging the holes; or if the orchard is to be large, let in stakes, in the four outside rows of the intended orchard from which a careful ploughman can

strike furrows through from stake to stake, and then cross the same at right angles, according as the stakes are laid out, and then dig the holes at the intersections of these furrows, three or four feet wide, and two spits deep; the under spit or sub-soil should be cast around, and its place supplied with rich mold of some kind. All being ready, proceed to plant the orchard as follows: plant the four outside rows of trees first, of equal distances apart, by a tape line, or two slender poles will do very well, if they will reach from tree to tree, then plant a row correctly through the middle each way, which shortens the sights and makes less walking, in sighting the trees in place, which must be done from the two outer trees between which you are planting. Prepare the trees before they are planted, by trimming all bruised roots, and by removing all limbs but three or four, and the centre or leading branch; for we send out the trees from the nursery without trimming the heads of the trees, leaving wood enough to enable purchasers to trim the heads of trees low or high to suit their own views—and it is necessary to be particular to plant the trees not more than two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and spread the roots equally all around on the mellow earth, in the hole placing the best roots north-westerly, which will enable the tree when grown to withstand the hard winds from that quarter; then fill in the finest and best mold on the roots, the assistant gently raising, and shaking the tree to make the fine mold run in among the small roots and fibres; as the earth rises about the tree gently tread it in until all is level, being careful not to bruise the bark of the roots in treading; fix the stake on the north-west side, and tie it fast to the tree at the top, crossing the bandage between the tree and the stake, to prevent rubbing the bark off.

The ground about the trees should be constantly kept mellow, and neither weeds, grass, nor crops, permitted to grow within three feet of the tree the first year, and four feet the next year, and so on according to the probable gradual extent of the roots—for crops of grain or grass ought not to be raised over the roots of fruit trees, depriving them of the warming influence of the sun, and the surface nutriment, which would be exhausted by the crops, thereby forcing the roots of the trees deeper into

a more unfriendly soil in search of sustenance. If crops are to be raised at all in the orchard, potatoes, beans, dwarf peas, vines, or any dwarf crops which require frequent cultivation are best, if manured; for the orchard ground ought to be made rich and *kept so*, especially after it commences bearing. Our worthy citizen, Richard Cromwell, who has for many years supplied Baltimore market with about two thousand dollars' worth of very superior peaches, raises no crops among his trees, notwithstanding he ploughs among and digs around them five or more times every season.

The peach tree thrives best on a high wavey sandy soil; if the land is stiffer than will produce the best crop of Indian corn, it would richly reward the planter of a peach orchard to haul a load of sand or more to each tree. In order to preserve them from the destructive effects of the worm, in April clear the earth from the roots of the trees, about three inches deep; then tie around the bodies, commencing at the uncovered roots, strong paper, old sail cloth, or straight rye straw, about two feet high, (less will sometimes do,) and draw back the earth about the bandage—this will prevent the bug or fly from laying its eggs on the tender bark of the tree at the surface of the ground, which hatches into the worm that feeds on the bark of the tree below the surface of the ground until it is destroyed. These bandages may be removed on the first of October, when the earth ought to be drawn away from the roots, and a shovel full of lime or ashes laid close around each tree; and so proceed from year to year.

The plum and apricot are thin skinned fruits, and are consequently more subject to the attacks of the curculio than others; they, however, mostly hold their fruit in city yards, and with the proper attention yield great crops of large fair fruit; but in country places they have not borne so regularly, owing to the greater opportunity the insect has of breeding. To prevent which, plant along lanes, in hog-pens, where space enough is allowed to prevent the ill effects of over-much manure, around cow-yards and house and poultry yards, where the ground is rich and hard trampled; where the growth of the tree is vigorous the fruit may surmount slight injuries, and the insects are either devoured by the stock, or prevented from breed-

ing by the compact trampled state of the ground over which the trees stand. Judge Livingston says, without rich ground we need not expect a good crop of plums; and I observe in the rich lime-stone yards of York and Lancaster, they have great crops of plums and apricots.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This plant is cultivated from seed or by dividing the roots, but the seed is rather difficult to get to vegetate, and the slightest drought and a direct exposure to the sun's rays when the plants are small, frequently destroys them, and as a large family will only want one or two dozen plants to furnish vegetable enough for pies every day from the first of April to the time when currant and gooseberry fruit are large enough for to take their place, it will, therefore, be the least trouble and time saved to procure the plants ready raised as they only cost one and a half dollars per dozen, for one year old plants, and two and a half dollars per dozen, for two years old, from the latter, a middling supply may be cut the first season, and a plentiful one the second. It is a large luxuriant growing plant, and consequently, requires a good supply of nourishment. The ground destined for planting the rhubarb in, ought at least to be made mellow and rich, eighteen inches deep, and in planting cover the crowns about two or three inches deep, and set the plants three feet a part each way, keep them clean of weeds, and at the approach of hard frost cover the ground about and around the plants with a good coat of manure, and dig it in, and cover all over with long litter to keep out the frost, and hasten vegetation in the spring; but, in order to show that this plant is not very tender, I may inform, that I only ploughed two one-horse furrows on the rows of plants, and they stood the extreme cold winter of 1834 and 5 without any other cover. My object being to preserve the plants for to fill orders with, more than to hasten vegetation, yet we had a plentiful supply for pie from the 10th of April, although planted in the open field I have

been more particular in my account of, and directions for cultivating this plant from a disinterested opinion of its great utility and cheapness of culture. An Englishman was lately passing through our Nursery, observed, on seeing the pie plant, I have been surprised to see this plant, and the Sea Kale so scarce in this country, in England, (he continued,) you would in their season, at market, see carts loaded with them.

The culture of Sea Kale is about the same, both may be blanched, and forced in the usual way, but the pie plant requires no blanching.

R. S.





